

New Mexico's Picturesque Pueblo University



A GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPUS.

(From the Santa Fe Trail Magazine for March; by Special Permission.)
Crumbling away beneath the sun and wind of New Mexico, perched on high, all but inaccessible points, gleaming amid the green fields of fertile valleys, or standing sentinel-like upon wide plains, are the remains of many hundreds of ancient communal dwellings, together with their modern prototypes, the single-story adobe buildings which represent these names adorn the front of each building. Their success was immediate,

top of his schemes, the regents of the institution in 1896 authorized the erection of two dormitory buildings, Hokona and Kwatsila, of the simplest type. The structures received names fitted to those who were to occupy them. Kwatsila, signifying Man-Eagle, and Hokona, Buttercup Maiden. Petroglyphs which represented these names adorn the front of each building. Their success was im-

many recesses, balconies and angles, present myriad opportunities for pictures, but it is at night that their real beauty is most pronounced. Then the moonlight best brings out their shadows and their odd grotesque silhouettes. Added to the dark green of the trees which surround them and the blue velvet of the sky that covers them, their dark grey tones take on a new softness, and they flatten into the landscape with a fitness that proclaims their priority to their surroundings.

Beauty, however, is proverbially but skin-deep, though in the case of these buildings it may be said to be "wall-deep." During these buildings have, and to spare, but an architecture which gave all to beauty and nothing to utility would be but a lame one. Utility was, after adherence to the general lines of the Pueblo type, the necessary factor in the construction of these buildings. At close examination, the variances of the structures from the ancient Pueblo buildings are seen to be many, though none are great. First among these is increased height, and consequently increased size to maintain the Pueblo proportions. The Pueblo built low-ceilinged rooms, partly from economy of labor, partly from reasons of economy in heating. No schoolroom should be low-ceilinged, and these are not. Schoolrooms should be well lighted, though the Pueblos were shun windows and covered them with translucent parchment. The rooms all through these buildings are lighted with small windows placed high in the wall, but admitting an abundance of light. No Pueblo building ever had a hall or interior passage, the roofs of the lower stories serving to furnish communication between room and room. But these buildings have halls wherever needed. True, the mild New Mexico climate makes such things unnecessary in many cases, and where this is true, there are none provided. But Pueblo details have been used throughout where possible. An instance of this is the great fire-shaped clay oven that ornaments every Pueblo, on the university buildings representations of these are used to conceal solar heaters and storage tanks for the heated water. So with other features. The familiar breast wall is used to conceal doors or the stairways which the modern generation demands instead of the ancient ladders of notched logs.

Interior decorations are taken from Indian pictographs, and one instance, that of the assembly room in the ladies' dormitory, is an exceptionally fine one. In this case, Indian symbols in color are used to form a frieze about the room. From first to last, the general Pueblo type of construction and design has been maintained, but all those things which are demanded for convenience, sanitation and health are provided, by utilizing some Pueblo feature where possible, but in any case, provided.

The university will complete the twenty-fifth year of its life on February 28, at which time appropriate exercises will be held. It is the head of the public school system of the



THE SUN DIAL—A CLASS MEMORIAL.

dians. To commemorate the architecture of these often ruined and half-forgotten homes, to act as a monument to the race which first subdued the New Mexican desert and made it fertile by irrigation, there has been designed a style of construction for the university of that commonwealth which is unique in the catalogue of the world's buildings.

To William George Tight, then president, must be accorded credit for the idea which later caused the University of New Mexico to become known as the "Pueblo University." The work of designing buildings which should embody modern convenience with the architecture used by the ancient inhabitants of this land of sunshine and space was, it is true, done by another, but to Dr. Tight must be given all honor for the inception of the plan. How well his proposals won the favor of the citizens may be well measured by the approval of the students who live and study in the buildings which are its result.

Dr. Tight is since dead, but the Pueblo type buildings remain a monument and a tribute to him.

The principal plan which he had in mind in advocating the erection of buildings of this type was to perpetuate the architecture so rapidly becoming extinct, that architecture best suited to the country, which offered most advantages for use in the New Mexican climate, with fewest disadvantages. To afford an example of Pueblo beauty to a skeptical governing board, he had his own residence, then about to be built, constructed according to this plan which he had acquired in his studies of the pueblos of the region. He succeeded in convincing them of its beauty and suitability.

Following this tangible representa-



THE WOMAN'S DORMITORY, HOKONA, MEANING "BUTTERFLY MAIDEN."

the requisites of the style.

At about the same time, the finishing touch to the entire Pueblo settlement was given by the construction of a fraternity's secret chamber in the exact lines and size of a "khaya" or Pueblo ceremonial house.

accessibility.

Although all the buildings are of brick, they are made to resemble the adobe or stone used in the Indian dwellings by the use of cement plaster on an exterior, while the wood that is used for porches, corbels, pillars and the like was all left unpainted and rough. Time and the knives of students have since reduced this roughness materially.

To add to the Indian idea, ladders if peeled logs were made and placed about the buildings. Needless to say, these often afford a means of ingress after hours, when located on the dormitory buildings.

The particular characteristics found in the university buildings are taken more from the Pueblo of Taos, in the northern part of the state, than from any other. Taos has long been known as the home of the pure-blooded descendants of the aborigines, and their buildings are just as purely descended from the ancient stone and adobe communal dwelling, which was made for defense as well as for residence. Like many of the old Indian dwellings, and like more of the ruined pueblos which today dot New Mexico, the university is set upon a hill, and this fact seems to make the Pueblo type of the more fitting to the campus and surroundings.

Suitability must always remain the prime necessity for architectural beauty, and this the Pueblo buildings have for their location on the university campus. There they have miles of space about them, mountains for their background and New Mexico's wonderful sky above them. Were it not for the frequent passage of students, professors and visitors, they might well be taken for the home of some branch of the Pueblo tribes, some offshoot of the aborigines. By daylight their marvelous effects of light and shade, produced by the

state and has attained a wide measure of recognition and endorsement both from the general public and from kindred institutions of learning. At present it is under the administration of Dr. David Ross Boyd, who so successfully built up the University of Oklahoma from forty acres of wild land and whose work in New Mexico bids fair to be equally brilliant.

Dr. Boyd's aim, expressed in a recent interview, is to make the university the servant of all the people in the state, to carry it to those who are unable to attend its classes and to gradually broaden its scope until it has attained the place in the southwest held by the University of Wisconsin in the middle west—that of the center of culture and education of the community.

How well his aim is to be realized is indicated by the prosperity evident at the institution since his administration began. Dr. Boyd has given special attention to extension work and has already materially increased the number of students from all sections of the state, as well as obtaining for his charge such standing as the Philippine Islands have sent their sons and daughters to be educated in it. He has made a vigorous campaign for proper recognition for the university and under his regime it has received increased attention and a larger appropriation from the state. The university is handsomely endowed with public lands, which include all the rich saline lands of the state, and is destined to be a power in the educational world as New Mexico is in the industrial.

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Special Correspondence to the Herald:
Cuba, N. M., Feb. 26.—Way Coons of Arco, N. M., who is running a large herd of sheep on the Apache reservation, has spent the past week in town buying supplies and contracting for men to assist his present herders.

J. P. Young, manager of the Spanish mercantile store, has been very dangerously ill for some days. His physician reports him practically out of danger.

The roads between Cuba and San Louise on the route to Albuquerque are practically impassable. Over a dozen teams loaded with freight for the different mercantile establishments are stranded and unable to turn a wheel. Many strays are washed out owing to the heavy streams already running from the mountains. The weather continues threatening but somewhat warmer.

M. Reyes Lencero returned from a trip to Bernalillo yesterday. He was accompanied by his daughter, who has been attending the concert at Bernalillo. She will remain for a brief visit before leaving for a three years' course in St. Louis concert.

Father Camillo Pangman has returned to Jemez after spending a few weeks holding services and performing wedding ceremonies at his different charges in this locality.

WILL MAKE LIMITED STOP IN ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz., March 2.—Judge Edward Kent filed a supplementary bill of complaint this morning in the case of the Santa Fe Railroad company against the Arizona corporation commission in the suit involving the composition of the limited trains of the above company to stop at certain stations in Arizona. The order was originally based on the fact that three of the trains of the company ran so

closely together that it was a necessity for the accommodation of the traveling public to have the limited stop at certain stations not included in its schedule of stopping places. Since this order was issued the company has changed its train schedules so that the other trains are now run farther apart than before, and an application for a modification of the order previously issued was denied by the commission. Hence the present supplementary complaint.

Chronic Stomach Trouble Cured.
There is nothing more discouraging than a chronic disorder of the stomach. Is it not surprising that many suffer for years with such an ailment when a permanent cure is within their reach and may be had for a trifling sum? "About one year ago," says P. H. Beck, of Wakelee, Mich., "I bought a package of Chamberlain's Tablets, and since using them I have felt perfectly well. I had previously used many numbers of different medicines, but none of them were of any lasting benefit." For sale by all druggists.

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